AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE

The mission of the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery (ADA) is to protect the force and selected geopolitical assets from aerial attack, missile attack, and surveillance. At the strategic level, Army ADA supports national missile defense (NMD) and defense of theater strategic priorities. To support the commander's concept of the operation from the theater rear to the forward combat areas, ADA employs an air defense concept that integrates low, medium-, and high-altitude air defense systems with airborne counter air resources to make the defense effective.

This section describes the survivability of Air and Missile Defense (AMD) systems. It includes the ADA war-fighting concept, the primary threats to the survivability of AMD systems, equipment upgrades and technologies that appear to hold promise for increasing systems survivability, and identifying shortfalls in AMD systems survivability that remain after applying ongoing and planned improvements.

Comments and questions regarding this document should be directed to the Survivability/Lethality Analysis Directorate, U.S. Army Research Laboratory, ATTN: AMSRL-SL (Mr. Connie Hopper), White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) 88002-5513 (Telephone DSN 258-7952, or Commercial 505-678-7952).

General. With the national strategy focus on a CONUS-based, force projection military, the defense of early deploying forces against attack by threat missiles and aircraft becomes ever more critical. Army Air and Missile Defense (AMD) has the mission of protecting the force and selected geopolitical assets from aerial attack, missile attack, and surveillance, and provides the key capability for ensuring that air and sea ports of debarkation remain open for use by deploying U.S. forces. In order to accomplish the mission, AMD units and systems must be operationally and physically survivable against a sophisticated array of threat capabilities.

The Threat. AMD systems are faced with a variety of threats to their physical and operational survivability. The threat spectrum includes: Anti-Radiation Missiles (ARMs); Penetration Aids (PENAIDs), which include Electronic Warfare (EW), Decoys and Target Maneuvers; Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) Weapons and Agents; Direct and Indirect Fires; Attack Helicopters; Cruise Missiles (CMs); Mass Attacks by Tactical Ballistic Missile (TBMs); Low Observable (LO) Targets; and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) activities. Each threat poses unique challenges to AMD systems, and each calls for unique responses. Trends in technology to counter the various threats include directed energy weapons (DEW), hit-to-kill technology, multi-function sensor arrays, improved signal and data processing algorithms, signature reduction techniques, improved chemical coatings, and advanced hardening techniques.

AMD Systems. AMD systems are deployed from the forward area of the battlefield, where they provide protection for the maneuver force to the theater rear; in the theatre rear. they defend strategic military and critical geo-political assets. Short range air defense (SHORAD) systems (Stinger, MANPADS, Avenger, Bradley Stinger Fighting Vehicle and Bradley Linebacker), which make up the bulk of the forward area AMD capability, are oriented on defending against helicopters, CMs, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) conducting ISR operations, and close air support aircraft which elude U.S. Air Force interceptors. In the corps and theater rear areas, high and medium altitude (HIMAD) systems (THAAD, PATRIOT and the future MEADS) are deployed to protect the force and critical assets against TBMs, CMs, and manned aircraft that penetrate forward defenses.

Because of their particular technical and operating characteristics, each AMD system has its own susceptibilities and vulnerabilities to different aspects of the threat. SHORAD systems, for example, are highly mobile and are not particularly susceptible to enemy ISR techniques. On the other hand, they will be exposed to the direct and indirect fire threat experienced by the maneuver force. HIMAD systems, deployed further to the rear of the operational area or with the strategic assets, will be threatened by CMs, ISR efforts, and mass attack by TBMs. All active sensors are susceptible to the ARM threat to some degree.

The Way Ahead. Modernizing AMD systems is a highly complex, expensive process that must be planned to integrate technologies that are not only effective and efficient in achieving their design specifications, but are sufficiently maintainable and mobile to support the needs of the forces on the battlefield. The following tables summarize assessments of AMD system survivability in the near (FY01-03), mid (FY04-07) and far (FY08-16) terms. The tables identify known threats to AMD survivability and promising technologies, planned or under development, for countering those threats and listing the remaining survivability shortfalls.

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Near-Term (FY 01-03) AD/TMD Survivability Assessment

Threat	Susceptible/Vulnerable Components	Programs/Technologies Scheduled or Available for Fielding During the Near Term	Remaining Survivability Shortfalls
Anti Radiation Missiles	Radars: Sentinel, Patriot Control vans in close proximity to radars	CARM Software algorithm improvements	All AD/TMD systems that depend on active radars for mission accomplishment are vulnerable to some degree to attack and damage or destruction by ARMs
Penetration Aids Electronic Warfare Decoys Target Maneuvers	Radars, sensors, seekers	Radar Enhancement, CDI Phase I & III Sentinel Software algorithm improvements	All IR and RF based AMD radars, sensors, and seekers are susceptible to PENAIDs
Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons	Personnel All equipment	Improved detection equipment RSCAAL ACADA BIDS (NDI System) Automatic NBC Information System	No safe/effective means of decontaminating electronic components Electronics vulnerable to EMP Personnel effectiveness decreases with use of protective equipment
Direct and Indirect Fire	Personnel All equipment	Bradley Linebacker	Stinger teams exposed when dismounted from BSFV BSFV vulnerable to tank/cannon fire Avenger has no protective armor HIMAD systems vulnerable to SOF attacks
Helicopters	All SHORAD systems Personnel	STC Improved FLIR Software algorithm improvements	SHORAD sensors/seekers have limited detection ranges against helicopters in clutter Stinger outranged by stand-off helicopter
Cruise Missiles	HIMAD systems	FAADC3I (Block II) with Sentinel and STC Patriot with CDI Phases I & III Software algorithm improvements	Lack of capability to acquire, track and engage CMs using terrain following flight profiles
Mass Tactical Ballistic Missile Attack	Personnel HIMAD systems	PAC-3 missile Software algorithm improvements	Mass TBM attacks overwhelm simultaneous engagement capabilities and exhaust missile supplies
Low Observable Targets	SHORAD and HIMAD sensors and interceptors	Patriot Radar Enhancements CDI Phases I & III Software algorithm improvements	SHORAD sensor and missile seeker inability to detect and acquire targets in clutter at sufficient ranges Patriot radar detection capability limited against VLRCS Target
Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance	Active RF sensors Power generation equipment All semi static tactical equipment	None	HIMAD/FAAD systems easily detected HIMAD units are limited in mobility; must remain in position for extended periods and have significant IR, visual, and acoustic signatures

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Mid-Term (FY 04-07) AD/TMD Survivability Assessment

THREAT	SUSCEPTIBLE/VULNERABLE COMPONENTS	PROGRAMS/TECHNOLOGIES SCHEDULED OR AVAILABLE FOR FIELDING DURING THE MID TERM	REMAINING SURVIVABILITY SHORTFALLS
Anti Radiation Missiles	Radars: Sentinel (AN/MPQ-64), Patriot, THAAD (UOES) radar Control vans in close proximity to radars	THAAD radar SLID CARM Software algorithm improvements	No active means of defending radars against ARM attack THAAD (UOES) has vulnerabilities similar to Patriot
Penetration Aids Electronic Warfare Decoys Target Maneuvers	Radars, sensors, and seekers	Patriot w/CDI Phases I & III THAAD Radar ERINT fielded as PAC-3 missile Sentinel Vaccines Software algorithm improvements	All HIMAD and FAAD systems remain susceptible to PENAIDs
Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons	Personnel All Equipment	Self-stripping decontamination agent Hit-to-kill interceptors	Electronic components decontamination still limited Electronics vulnerable to EMP Personnel effectiveness decreases with use of protective equipment
Direct and Indirect Fire	Personnel All equipment	Bradley Linebacker Battlefield Combat Identification SLID THEL	HIMAD systems vulnerable to SOF attacks SHORAD Systems
Helicopters	All SHORAD systems	Software algorithm improvements	Stinger seeker has limited acquisition range against targets in clutter Stinger out ranged by stand-off attack helicopter
Cruise Missiles	All HIMAD systems	JLENS Software algorithm improvements	Lack of capability to acquire, track, and engage CM using terrain following flight profiles Insufficient systems with anti-CM capability deployed to protect HIMAD and TMD assets
Mass Tactical Ballistic Missiles Attack	Personnel HIMAD systems	PAC-3 missile Software algorithm improvements	Patriot and THAAD missile exhaustion problem remains
Low Observable Targets	SHORAD and HIMAD sensors and interceptors	Patriot Radar enhancement CDI Phases I and II PAC-3 missile Software algorithm improvements	Difficulty of AMD sensors and missile seekers to detect and acquire all LO targets in clutter at sufficient ranges
Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance	HIMAD RF sensors Communications equipment Power generation equipment All semi static equipment	Software algorithm improvements	HIMAD and SHORAD sensors are easily detected HIMAD/TMD units limited in mobility; must remain in position for extended periods and have significant IR, visual, and acoustic signatures

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Far-Term (FY08-16) AD/TMD Survivability Assessment

THREAT	SUSCEPTIBLE/VULNERABLE COMPONENTS	PROGRAMS/TECHNOLOGY SCHEDULED OR AVAILABLE FOR FIELDING DURING THE FAR TERM	REMAINING SURVIVABILITY SHORTFALLS
Anti Radiation Missiles	Radars: SHORAD, Patriot, and THAAD Control vans in close proximity to radars	THAAD radar MEADS SWORD Armicide Radar Ballistic Shield Multi static Radar, Passive Sensor Sentinel SLID Software algorithm improvements	To be determined by the extent of successful development of emerging technologies Operational issues surrounding use of SWORD, radar ballistic shield, and employment of Armicide
Penetration Aids Electronic Warfare Decoys Target Maneuvers	Radars, sensors, and seekers	THAAD radar Stinger Block II MFS3 as replacement for, or adjunct to Sentinel MEADS LADAR Software algorithm improvements	To be determined by the extent of successful development of emerging technologies
Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapons	Personnel All equipment	CPE Catalytic decontaminates Sorbent Emulsion Self-Stripping Radiation hardened electronics Stand-off chemical detectors	To be determined by the extent of successful development of emerging technologies
Direct and Indirect Fire	Personnel All equipment	Composite Armor Radar Ballistic Shield	AMD systems vulnerability to direct- or indirect-fire attacks should be reduced to an acceptable level.
Helicopters	All SHORAD systems	Stinger Block II and/or Extended Range Stinger HUMRAAM SWORD Software algorithm improvements	To be determined by the extent of successful development of emerging technologies
Cruise Missiles	HIMAD systems THAAD radar	HUMRAAM MEADS ECAC Armicide SWORD Software algorithm improvements	To be determined by the extent of successful development of emerging technologies
Mass Tactical Ballistic Missile Attack	Personnel HIMAD systems	THAAD MEADS TMD DEW TMD (OSS) Software algorithm improvements	To be determined by the extent of successful development of emerging technologies
Low Observable Targets	SHORAD and HIMAD sensors and Interceptors	Stinger Block II Extended Range Stinger MEADS THAAD Software algorithm improvements	To be determined by the extent of successful development of emerging technologies
Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance	Active RF sensors Communications equipment Power generation equipment All semi static tactical equipment	MFS3 adjunct to Sentinel MEADS Barracuda Software algorithm improvements	AMD system with active sensors remain vulnerable

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